



Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Adults and Adolescents with HIV

Downloaded from <https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/guidelines> on 8/31/2020

Visit the AIDSinfo website to access the most up-to-date guideline.

Register for e-mail notification of guideline updates at <https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/e-news>.

Limitations to Treatment Safety and Efficacy

Adherence to the Continuum of Care (Last reviewed October 17, 2017)

Key Summary of Adherence to the Continuum of Care

- Linkage-to-care and adherence to both antiretroviral therapy (ART) and clinic appointments should be regularly assessed.
- An individual's barriers to adherence to ART and appointments should be assessed before initiation of ART and regularly thereafter.
- Patients with ART adherence problems should be placed on regimens with high genetic barriers to resistance, such as dolutegravir (DTG) or boosted darunavir (DRV). Side effects, out-of-pocket costs, convenience, and patient preferences also need to be considered.
- Patients having difficulties with adherence to appointments or ART should be approached in a constructive, collaborative, nonjudgmental, and problem-solving manner.
- The approach to improved adherence should be tailored to each person's needs (or barriers to care). Approaches could include, but are not limited to:
 - Changing ART to simplify dosing or reduce side effects
 - Finding resources to assist with treatment costs to maintain uninterrupted access to both ART and appointments
 - Allowing flexible appointment scheduling
 - Assisting with transportation, or
 - Linking patients to counseling to overcome stigma, substance use, or depression.
- Multidisciplinary approaches to find solutions to ART and appointment adherence problems are often necessary, including collaboration with social work and case management (to the extent available). The clinician's role is to help the patient understand the importance of adherence to the continuum of care and reveal barriers to adherence, and link the patient to resources to overcome those barriers.
- A summary of best practice interventions to improve linkage, retention, and adherence can be found at a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention compendium (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/interventionresearch/compendium/index.html>).

Introduction

Treatment adherence includes initiating care with an HIV provider (linkage to care), regularly attending appointments (retention in care), and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). The concept of a “continuum of care” has been used to describe the process of HIV testing, linkage to HIV care, initiation of ART, adherence to treatment, retention in care, and virologic suppression.¹⁻³ The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that HIV has not yet been diagnosed in about 13% of the people living with HIV in the United States. After receiving an HIV diagnosis, about 75% of individuals are linked to care within 30 days. However, only 57% of persons who receive an HIV diagnosis are retained in HIV care. It is estimated that only approximately 55% of persons with diagnosed HIV are virally suppressed because of poor linkage to care and retention in care.⁴ The data for adolescents and young adults are even more sobering: only 51% of youth living with HIV receive a diagnosis, 68% are linked to care within 1 month, and 55% are retained in care. As a result, adolescents and young adults had the lowest rate of viral suppression among all age groups, at only 44%.⁵ Outcomes along the continuum also vary by geographic region and other population characteristics, such as sex, race/ethnicity, and HIV risk factors.⁴ To achieve optimal clinical outcomes and to realize the potential public health benefit of treatment as prevention, adherence to each step in the continuum of care is critical.⁶ It is also important to realize that retention and adherence are not static states. Life events, changes in insurance status, comorbid conditions and health system changes can cause people to shift back and forth on the continuum. Knowledgeable providers and high-quality system processes are vital in promoting rapid linkage and sustained retention in care and adherence to ART.

This section provides guidance on linking patients to care, assessing and improving retention in care, and assessing and improving adherence to ART. The CDC maintains a compendium of evidence-based

and evidence-informed interventions to improve linkage, retention, and adherence (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/interventionresearch/compendium/index.html>). In addition, a number of other groups and organizations have provided guidance for improving adherence to the steps in the care continuum.^{6,7}

Linkage to Care

Receiving a diagnosis of HIV infection can be traumatic and linkage to care efforts must be delivered with sensitivity and persistence. The time from diagnosis to linkage to care can be affected by many factors, including insufficient socioeconomic resources, active substance use, mental health problems, stigma, and disease severity (symptomatic HIV is associated with more successful linkage).⁸⁻¹² In the United States, youth, people who use injection drugs, and black/African American persons have lower rates of linkage to care.⁴ Some health system-associated factors have also been associated with linkage success or failure. Co-location of testing and treatment services¹¹ and active linkage services (e.g., assisting the patient in setting up appointments, maintaining an active relationship with the patient until linkage is completed, and providing linkage case management services)¹³⁻¹⁵ bolster linkage to care. Conversely, passive linkage (e.g., only providing names and contact information for treatment centers) is associated with lower linkage to care.

Monitoring Linkage to Care

Linking to HIV care after a new diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as completing an outpatient appointment with a clinical provider who has the skills and ability to treat HIV infection, including prescribing ART. Patients should be linked to care as soon as possible after diagnosis with HIV, preferably within 30 days. Monitoring linkage is a critical responsibility so that interventions can effectively reach persons who are not linked to care. If the facilities that diagnose and treat an individual are the same or share the same electronic medical record system, it is relatively straightforward to monitor linkage to care. Monitoring linkage for persons whose HIV is diagnosed outside the treatment provider's healthcare system is difficult and generally is the responsibility of the diagnosing provider/entity and the public health authority. However, once a patient makes contact with the treating clinical system, he or she should be engaged in linkage efforts and monitored for successful linkage to and retention in HIV care.

Improving Linkage to Care

Strategies to improve linkage to care are summarized in [Table 16](#). Linkage efforts should include immediate referral to care at diagnosis, appointment reminders, and outreach efforts if needed.¹³ The only intervention shown to increase linkage to care in a randomized trial conducted in the United States is the Anti-Retroviral Treatment and Access to Services (ARTAS) intervention.¹⁴ ARTAS is a strength-based intervention which aims to facilitate linkage to and retention in care for persons with recently diagnosed HIV. The ARTAS intervention was tested in four cities and enrolled a diverse group of persons. The participants in the ARTAS intervention trial were randomized to either an intervention arm or a control arm. Participants randomized to the control arm received information about HIV and care resources and a referral to a local *HIV Medical* provider. Each participant in the intervention arm worked with an ARTAS interventionist for five sessions, 90 days, or until linkage—whichever came first. The interventionist helped the participant to identify and use his or her strengths, abilities, and skills to link to HIV care, and linked the participant to community resources. Linkage to care, defined as completing at least one visit with an HIV clinician within the first 6 months, was greater among the ARTAS participants than the control participants (78% vs. 60%, adjusted RR = 1.36, $P < 0.001$). Furthermore, a greater percentage of ARTAS participants were retained in care, defined as visiting an HIV clinician at least once in each of the first two 6-month blocks after enrollment (64% vs. 49% for ARTAS and control participants, respectively; adjusted RR = 1.41, $P = 0.006$). ARTAS has been replicated in a community-based study.¹⁵ CDC supports free training in the ARTAS intervention (<https://effectiveinterventions.cdc.gov/en/HighImpactPrevention/PublicHealthStrategies/ARTAS.aspx>). Other studies support the importance of post-test counseling to educate, motivate, and present positive messages about

living with HIV,¹⁶ peer support,¹⁷ and engaging with the patient at the clinic in advance of the visit with the provider.¹⁸ Financial incentives did not increase linkage to care within 90 days in a large randomized trial.¹⁹

Retention in Care

Poor retention in HIV care is associated with greater risk of death.^{20,21} Poor retention is more common in persons who are substance users, have serious mental health problems, have unmet socioeconomic needs (e.g., housing, food, or transportation), lack financial resources or health insurance, have schedules that complicate adherence, have been recently incarcerated, or face stigma.²²⁻²⁵ At the provider and health system level, low trust in providers and a poor patient-provider relationship have been associated with lower retention, as has lower satisfaction with the clinic experience.²⁶⁻²⁸ Availability of appointments and timeliness of appointments (i.e., long delay from the request for an appointment to the appointment's date) and scheduling convenience are also factors.

Monitoring Retention in Care

Retention in care should be routinely monitored.⁶ There are various ways to measure retention, including measures based on attended visits over a defined period of time (constancy measures), and measures based on missed visits.²⁹ Both approaches are valid and independently predict survival.³⁰ Missed visits and a prolonged time since last visit are relatively easy to measure and should trigger efforts to retain or re-engage a person in care. Constancy measures (e.g., at least two visits that are at least 90 days apart over 1 year, or at least one visit every 6 months over the last 2 years), can be used as clinic quality assurance measures.

Improving Retention in Care

Strategies to improve retention in care are summarized in [Table 16](#). The Retention through Enhanced Personal Contact (REPC) intervention was tested in a randomized trial in six clinics in the United States. The intervention relied on personal contact by an interventionist with at-risk patients. It included a brief face-to-face meeting upon returning to care and at each clinic visit and three types of phone calls: to check on patients between visits, as appointment reminders just before visits, and to attempt to reschedule missed visits. REPC resulted in small but significant improvements in retention in care, including in racial/ethnic minority populations and persons with detectable plasma HIV RNA.³¹ In-clinic opioid replacement therapy helps opioid users remain in care.³² An intervention using the electronic medical record to alert providers when patients had suboptimal follow-up or high viral loads also improved retention in care.³³ On the other hand, in two randomized trials involving out-of-care, hospitalized patients with HIV, peer counselors and patient navigators did not improve relinkage to care after hospital discharge.^{34,35} Data from nonrandomized studies support:

- Clinic-wide marketing (e.g., posters, brochures, and customer service training of patient-facing staff) to promote attending scheduled visits and provide patients a welcoming and courteous experience,³⁶
- Stepped case management and social and outreach services,³⁷ and
- “Data to Care” approaches which use clinic and public health data to reach out-of-care persons and re-engage them into care (see <https://effectiveinterventions.cdc.gov/en/highimpactprevention/publichealthstrategies/DatatoCare.aspx>).³⁸⁻⁴⁰ However, the effectiveness of “data to care” interventions is variable and privacy concerns must be adequately addressed.

Overall, these data support the concept that all clinic personnel, from the facilities staff to nurses to providers, play important roles in supporting retention in care by providing the optimal patient care experience, constructively affirming attendance rather than criticizing non-attendance, and collaboratively problem solving with patients to overcome barriers to care.^{27,31,36} Flexible appointment schedules, expanded clinic hours, and copay and other financial or insurance assistance such as that provided by the Ryan White program will also provide patients with uninterrupted access to clinical care. Guidelines regarding linkage

and retention have been published.^{6,7} CDC maintains a compendium of evidence-based and evidence-informed interventions (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/interventionresearch/compendium/index.html>).

The use of financial incentives or rewards to promote retention in care has been studied. A large study randomized clinic sites to financial incentives or standard-of-care. At baseline, 45% of the patients were retained in care in these clinics. The relative increase in the proportion of participants retained in care was 9% higher in clinics offering incentives than in standard-of-care clinics. Viral suppression also improved 4% at financial incentive clinics, from a baseline of 62%.¹⁹ In another large, randomized study of persons out-of-care and hospitalized, financial incentives plus patient navigation did not lead to sustained improvement in retention or viral load suppression over that achieved with standard care.³⁴ The use of financial incentives therefore remains experimental and cannot be recommended for routine care at this time.

Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy

Adherence to ART can be influenced by a number of factors, including the patient's social situation and clinical condition, the prescribed regimen, and the patient-provider relationship.⁴¹ Poor adherence is often a consequence of one or more behavioral, structural, and psychosocial barriers (e.g., depression and other mental illnesses, neurocognitive impairment, low health literacy, low levels of social support, stressful life events, busy or unstructured daily routines, active substance use, homelessness, poverty, nondisclosure of HIV serostatus, denial, stigma, and inconsistent access to medications due to financial and insurance status).⁴²⁻⁴⁴

Characteristics of one or more components of the prescribed regimen can affect adherence. Once-daily regimens,⁴⁵ including those with low pill burden (even if not one pill once daily), without a food requirement, and few side effects or toxicities, are associated with higher levels of adherence.^{46,47} Single-tablet regimens (STR) that include all antiretrovirals in one pill taken once daily are easier for people to use. However, data to support or refute the superiority of a STR versus a once-daily multi-tablet regimen (MTR), as might be required for the use of some soon-to-be-available generic-based antiretroviral (ARV) regimens, are limited. There are demonstrated beneficial effects on virologic suppression in switch studies, in which persons on MTR are randomized to stay on MTR or switch to STR.⁴⁸ Whether an STR is beneficial in treatment-naïve patients is not known, with at least one large observational cohort study showing benefit of once-daily STR versus once-daily MTR, but only when switches for simplification of MTR were considered failures.^{47,49} Comparisons of these regimens are hampered since not all drugs and classes are available as STR.

Characteristics of the clinical setting can also have important structural influences on the success or failure of medication adherence. Settings that provide comprehensive multidisciplinary care (e.g., by case managers, pharmacists, social workers, and mental health and substance abuse providers) support patients' complex needs, including their medication adherence-related needs. Drug abuse treatment programs are often best suited to address substance use and may offer services that promote adherence, such as directly observed therapy (DOT).

Monitoring Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy

Adherence to ART should be assessed and addressed in a constructive and nonjudgmental manner at every visit. Given the potency of contemporary ART, a detectable viral load identified during chronic care for a patient with stable access to ART is most likely the result of poor adherence. Patient self-report, the most frequently used method for evaluating medication adherence, remains a useful tool. Carefully assessed patient self-report of high-level adherence to ART has been associated with favorable viral load responses.^{50,51} Patient admission of suboptimal adherence is highly correlated with poor therapeutic response. The reliability of self-report often depends on how the clinician elicits the information. It is most reliable when ascertained in a simple, nonjudgmental, routine, and structured format that normalizes less-than-perfect adherence and minimizes socially desirable responses. To allow patients to disclose lapses in adherence, some experts suggest inquiring about the number of missed doses during a defined time period. For example, for a patient with a

detectable viral load, a provider might state, “I know it is difficult to take medicine every day. Most people miss doses at least sometimes. Thinking about the last 2 weeks, how many times have you missed doses? Please give me a rough estimate so I can help you take the best care of yourself.” Other research supports simply asking patients to rate their adherence during the last 4 weeks on a 5- or 6-point Likert scale.^{52,53}

Other measures of adherence include pharmacy records and pill counts. Pharmacy records can be valuable when medications are obtained exclusively from a single source. Because pill counts can be altered by patients, are labor intensive, and can be perceived as confrontational, they are generally not used in routine care. Other methods of assessing adherence include the use of therapeutic drug monitoring and electronic measurement devices (e.g., Medication Event Monitoring System [MEMS] bottle caps and dispensing systems). However, these methods are costly and are generally reserved for research settings.

Improving Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy

Strategies to improve adherence to ART are summarized in [Table 16](#). Just as they support retention in care, all health care team members play integral roles in successful ART adherence programs.^{51,54-56} An increasing number of interventions have proven effective in improving adherence to ART (for descriptions of the interventions, see <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/interventionresearch/compendium/ma/index.html>). The many options can be customized to suit a range of needs and settings.

It is important that each new patient receives and understands basic information about HIV infection, including the goals of therapy (achieving and maintaining viral suppression, which will decrease HIV-associated complications and prevent transmission), the prescribed regimen (including dosing schedule and potential side effects), the importance of adherence to ART, and the potential for the development of drug resistance as a consequence of suboptimal adherence. Patients must also be positively motivated to initiate therapy, which can be assessed by simply asking patients if they want to start treatment for HIV infection. Clinicians should assist patients in identifying facilitating factors and potential barriers to adherence, and develop multidisciplinary plans to attempt to overcome those barriers. Processes for obtaining medications and refills should be clearly described. Transportation to pharmacy and to clinic visits should be assessed with linkage to appropriate services as needed. Plans to ensure uninterrupted access to ART via insurance, copay assistance, pharmaceutical company assistance programs, or AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP), for example, should be made and reviewed with the patient. Much of this effort to inform, motivate, and reduce barriers can be achieved by support staff, and can be accomplished concomitant with, or even after, starting therapy.⁵⁷⁻⁶⁰ While delaying the initiation of ART is rarely indicated, some patients may not be comfortable starting treatment. Patients expressing reluctance to initiate ART should be engaged in counseling to understand and overcome barriers to ART initiation. Although homelessness, substance use, and mental health problems are associated with poorer adherence, they are not predictive enough at the individual level to warrant withholding or delaying therapy given the simplicity, potency, and tolerability of contemporary ART. Rapid ART initiation at the time of HIV diagnosis has been pursued as a strategy to increase viral load suppression and retention in care, but safety data, data on intermediate or long-term outcomes, and data from randomized controlled trials conducted in high-resource settings are currently lacking.⁵⁷⁻⁶⁰ For more details, see [Initiation of Antiretroviral Therapy](#).

The first principle of successful treatment is to design a plan to which the patient can commit.^{61,62} It is important to consider the patient’s daily schedule; tolerance of pill number, size, and frequency; and any issues affecting absorption (e.g., use of acid-reducing therapy and food requirements). With the patient’s input, a medication choice and administration schedule should be tailored to his or her daily activities. Clinicians should explain to patients that their first regimen is usually the best option for a simple regimen that affords long-term treatment success. Establishing a trusting patient-provider relationship and maintaining good communication will help to improve adherence and long-term outcomes. Medication taking can also be enhanced using medication reminder aids. There is strongest evidence for text messaging, but pill box monitors, pill boxes, and alarms may also improve adherence.⁶³⁻⁶⁷

Positive reinforcement can greatly help patients maintain high levels of adherence. This technique to foster adherence includes informing patients of their low or suppressed viral load and increases in CD4 T lymphocyte cell counts. Motivational interviewing has also been used with some success.⁶⁸⁻⁷⁰ Other effective interventions include nurse home visits, a five-session group intervention, and couples- or family-based interventions. Interventions involving several approaches are generally more successful than single-strategy interventions, and interventions based on cognitive behavioral therapy and supporter interventions have been shown to improve viral suppression.⁷¹ Problem-solving approaches that vary in intensity and culturally tailored approaches also are promising.^{70,72,73} To maintain high levels of adherence in some patients, it is important to provide substance abuse therapy and to strengthen social support. DOT has been effective in providing ART to active drug users⁷⁴ but not to patients in a general clinic population⁷⁵ or in home-based settings with partners responsible for DOT.⁷⁶ The use of incentives or rewards to promote adherence has been studied, and they have been shown to improve adherence in one study.¹⁹ However, the durability and feasibility of financial incentives are not known at this time, hence rewards for adherence are not generally recommended.^{34,77,78}

Conclusion

Even armed with accurate information about a patient's adherence and barriers to ART and appointment adherence, clinicians often fail to engage patients in a productive conversation and instead simply tell patients to be adherent and offer warnings about what might ensue with continued poor adherence. This approach fails to acknowledge a patient's barriers to adherence, fails to provide the patient with actionable information, erodes rather than builds the patient-provider relationship, and has been demonstrated to not improve adherence.^{79,80} At the same time, however, many of the interventions shown to improve adherence are difficult to implement in routine care. Nonetheless, effective lessons from this body of research can be applied to routine care to improve linkage to care, adherence to ART, and adherence to appointments. These lessons include the following:

- Regularly assess adherence to ART and appointments.
- Engage a patient who is struggling with adherence at any step on the care continuum with a constructive, collaborative, nonjudgmental, and problem-solving approach rather than reprimanding them or lecturing them on the importance of adherence.
- Elicit an individual's barriers to adherence, which may include personal barriers (e.g., substance use, housing instability, stigma, lack of transportation), clinic barriers (e.g., limited clinic hours, processes that make it more difficult to obtain prescriptions or schedule appointments), and system barriers (e.g., copays, prior approvals, processes that complicate maintaining pharmacy benefits or obtaining refills).
- Tailor approaches to improve adherence to an individual's needs and barriers, for example, by changing ART to simplify dosing or reduce side effects, finding resources to assist with copays or other out-of-pocket costs (see [Table 16](#)) to maintain an uninterrupted supply of ART and access to clinicians, or linking patients to counseling to overcome stigma, substance use, or depression.
- Place patients with apparent ART adherence problems on regimens with high genetic barriers to resistance, such as dolutegravir or boosted-darunavir regimens. When selecting the regimen, consider possible side effects, out-of-pocket costs, convenience, and patient preferences since the only regimen that will work is the one the patient can obtain and is willing and able to take.
- Understand that multidisciplinary approaches and time to understand and address barriers are needed in many situations, and that the clinician's role is to help the patient to understand the importance of adherence to the continuum of care and reveal any barriers to adherence, and link the patient to resources to overcome those barriers.

Table 16. Strategies to Improve Linkage to Care, Retention in Care, Adherence to Appointments, and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (page 1 of 2)

Strategies	Examples
Provide an accessible, trustworthy, nonjudgmental multidisciplinary health care team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care providers, nurses, social workers, case managers, pharmacists, and medication managers.
Strengthen early linkage to care and retention in care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage health care team participation in linkage to and retention in care. • Use ARTAS training (if available).
Evaluate patient's knowledge about HIV infection, prevention, and treatment and, based on this assessment, provide HIV-related information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping the patient's current knowledge base in mind, provide information about HIV, including the natural history of the disease, HIV viral load and CD4 count and expected clinical outcomes according to these parameters, therapeutic and prevention consequences of poor adherence, and importance of staying in HIV care.
Identify facilitators, potential barriers to adherence, and necessary medication management skills both before starting ART and on an ongoing basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess patient's cognitive competence and impairment. • Assess behavioral and psychosocial challenges, including depression, mental illnesses, levels of social support, levels of alcohol consumption and current substance use, nondisclosure of HIV serostatus, and stigma. • Identify and address language and literacy barriers. • Assess beliefs, perceptions, and expectations about taking ART (e.g., impact on health, side effects, disclosure issues, consequences of poor adherence). • Ask about medication-taking skills and foreseeable challenges with adherence (e.g., past difficulty keeping appointments, adverse effects from previous medications, issues managing other chronic medications, need for medication reminders and organizers). • Assess structural issues, including unstable housing, lack of income, unpredictable daily schedule, lack of prescription drug coverage, lack of continuous access to medications, transportation problems.
Provide needed resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide or refer for mental health and/or substance abuse treatment. • Provide resources to obtain prescription drug coverage (e.g., Common Patient Assistance Program Application (CPAPA): http://bit.ly/CommonPAPForm; Pharmaceutical Company HIV Patient Assistance Programs and Cost-Sharing Assistance Programs: http://bit.ly/1XlahvN) • Provide resources about stable housing, social support, transportation assistance, and income and food security.
Involve the patient in ARV regimen selection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review potential side effects, dosing frequency, pill burden, storage requirements, food requirements, and consequences of poor adherence. • Assess daily activities and tailor regimen to predictable and routine daily events. • Consider preferential use of PI/r-based or DTG-based ART if poor adherence is anticipated. • Consider use of STR formulations. • Assess if cost/copayment for drugs will affect adherence and access to medications.
Assess adherence at every clinic visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor viral load as a strong biologic measure of adherence. • Use a simple behavioral rating scale or self-reported assessment. • Employ a structured format that normalizes or assumes less-than-perfect adherence and minimizes socially desirable or "white-coat adherence" responses. • Ensure that other members of the health care team also assess and support adherence.
Use positive reinforcement to foster adherence success.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform patients of low or nondetectable levels of HIV viral load and increases in CD4 cell counts. • Thank patients for attending their appointments.

Table 16. Strategies to Improve Linkage to Care, Retention in Care, Adherence to Appointments, and Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (page 2 of 2)

Strategies	Examples
Identify the type of and reasons for poor adherence and target ways to improve adherence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to understand dosing instructions. • Complexity of regimen (e.g., pill burden, size, dosing schedule, food requirements, polypharmacy). • Pill aversion or pill fatigue. • Adverse effects. • Inadequate understanding of drug resistance and its relationship to adherence. • Patient is unaware of appointments or appointments are not scheduled with proper patient input. • Cost-related issues (copays for medications or visits, missed work time). • Depression, drug and alcohol use, homelessness, poverty. • Stigma of taking pills or attending HIV-related appointments. • Nondisclosure of status leading to missed doses, refills, or appointments.
Select from among available effective adherence and retention interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/interventionresearch/compendium/index.html for a summary of best practice interventions to improve linkage, retention, and adherence. • Use adherence-related tools to complement education and counseling interventions (e.g., text messaging, pill box monitors, pill boxes, alarms). • Use community resources to support adherence (e.g., visiting nurses, community workers, family, peer advocates, transportation assistance). • Use patient prescription assistance programs (see above, under “Provide needed resources”). • Use motivational interviews. • Provide outreach for patients who drop out of care • Use peer or paraprofessional treatment navigators. • Recognize positive clinical outcomes resulting from better adherence. • Arrange for DOT in persons in substance use treatment (if feasible). • Enhance clinic support and structures to promote linkage and retention (reminder calls, flexible scheduling, open access, active referrals, and improved patient satisfaction).
Systematically monitor retention in care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record and follow up on missed visits.

Key to Acronyms: ART = antiretroviral therapy; ARTAS = Anti-Retroviral Treatment and Access to Services; ARV = antiretroviral; CD4 = CD4 T lymphocyte; DOT = directly observed therapy; DTG = dolutegravir; PI/r = ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor; STR = single tablet regimen

References

1. Gardner EM, McLees MP, Steiner JF, Del Rio C, Burman WJ. The spectrum of engagement in HIV care and its relevance to test-and-treat strategies for prevention of HIV infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. Mar 15 2011;52(6):793-800. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21367734>.
2. Greenberg AE, Hader SL, Masur H, Young AT, Skillicorn J, Dieffenbach CW. Fighting HIV/AIDS in Washington, D.C. *Health Aff*. Nov-Dec 2009;28(6):1677-1687. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19887408>.
3. Giordano TP, Suarez-Almazor ME, Grimes RM. The population effectiveness of highly active antiretroviral therapy: are good drugs good enough? *Curr HIV/AIDS Rep*. Nov 2005;2(4):177-183. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16343375>.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2014. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report*. 2016;21(No. 4). Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-guidelines-for-the-use-of-antiretroviral-agents-in-adults-and-adolescents-with-hiv>

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV Among Youth*. Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention; April 2017. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/group/age/youth/cdc-hiv-youth.pdf>. Accessed August 15, 2017.
6. Thompson MA, Mugavero MJ, Amico KR, et al. Guidelines for improving entry into and retention in care and antiretroviral adherence for persons with HIV: evidence-based recommendations from an International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care panel. *Ann Intern Med*. Jun 5 2012;156(11):817-833, W-284, W-285, W-286, W-287, W-288, W-289, W-290, W-291, W-292, W-293, W-294. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22393036>.
7. International Advisory Panel on HIV Care Continuum Optimization. IAPAC guidelines for optimizing the HIV care continuum for adults and adolescents. *J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care*. Nov-Dec 2015;14(Suppl 1):S3-S34. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26527218>.
8. Rosen S, Fox MP. Retention in HIV care between testing and treatment in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review. *PLoS Med*. Jul 2011;8(7):e1001056. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21811403>.
9. Govindasamy D, Ford N, Kranzer K. Risk factors, barriers and facilitators for linkage to antiretroviral therapy care: a systematic review. *AIDS*. Oct 23 2012;26(16):2059-2067. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22781227>.
10. Gardner LI, Marks G, Strathdee SA, et al. Faster entry into HIV care among HIV-infected drug users who had been in drug-use treatment programs. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. Aug 01 2016;165:15-21. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27296978>.
11. Torian LV, Wiewel EW, Liu KL, Sackoff JE, Frieden TR. Risk factors for delayed initiation of medical care after diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus. *Arch Intern Med*. Jun 09 2008;168(11):1181-1187. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18541826>.
12. Giordano TP, Visnegarwala F, White AC Jr, et al. Patients referred to an urban HIV clinic frequently fail to establish care: factors predicting failure. *AIDS Care*. Aug 2005;17(6):773-783. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16036264>.
13. Hightow-Weidman LB, Jones K, Wohl AR, et al. Early linkage and retention in care: findings from the outreach, linkage, and retention in care initiative among young men of color who have sex with men. *AIDS Patient Care STDS*. Aug 2011;25 Suppl 1:S31-38. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21711141>.
14. Gardner LI, Metsch LR, Anderson-Mahoney P, et al. Efficacy of a brief case management intervention to link recently diagnosed HIV-infected persons to care. *AIDS*. Mar 04 2005;19(4):423-431. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15750396>.
15. Craw JA, Gardner LI, Marks G, et al. Brief strengths-based case management promotes entry into HIV Medical care: results of the antiretroviral treatment access study-II. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Apr 15 2008;47(5):597-606. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18285714>.
16. Muhamadi L, Tumwesigye NM, Kadobera D, et al. A single-blind randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effect of extended counseling on uptake of pre-antiretroviral care in Eastern Uganda. *Trials*. Jul 27 2011;12:184. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21794162>.
17. Chang LW, Nakigozi G, Billioux VG, et al. Effectiveness of peer support on care engagement and preventive care intervention utilization among pre-antiretroviral therapy, HIV-infected adults in Rakai, Uganda: a randomized trial. *AIDS Behav*. Oct 2015;19(10):1742-1751. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26271815>.
18. Mugavero MJ. Improving engagement in HIV care: what can we do? *Top HIV Med*. Dec 2008;16(5):156-161. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19106431>.
19. El-Sadr WM, Donnell D, Beauchamp G, et al. Financial incentives for linkage to care and viral suppression among HIV-positive patients: a randomized clinical trial (HPTN 065). *JAMA Intern Med*. Aug 01 2017;177(8):1083-1092. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28628702>.
20. Giordano TP, Gifford AL, White AC, Jr., et al. Retention in care: a challenge to survival with HIV infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. Jun 01 2007;44(11):1493-1499. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17479948>.
21. Mugavero MJ, Lin HY, Willig JH, et al. Missed visits and mortality among patients establishing initial outpatient HIV treatment. *Clin Infect Dis*. Jan 15 2009;48(2):248-256. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19072715>.

22. Giordano TP, Hartman C, Gifford AL, Backus LI, Morgan RO. Predictors of retention in HIV care among a national cohort of US veterans. *HIV Clin Trials*. Sep-Oct 2009;10(5):299-305. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19906622>.
23. Yehia BR, Stewart L, Momplaisir F, et al. Barriers and facilitators to patient retention in HIV care. *BMC Infect Dis*. Jun 28 2015;15:246. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26123158>.
24. Bulsara SM, Wainberg ML, Newton-John TR. Predictors of adult retention in HIV care: a systematic review. *AIDS Behav*. Dec 19 2016. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27990582>.
25. Doshi RK, Milberg J, Isenberg D, et al. High rates of retention and viral suppression in the US HIV safety net system: HIV care continuum in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, 2011. *Clin Infect Dis*. Jan 01 2015;60(1):117-125. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25225233>.
26. Flickinger TE, Saha S, Moore RD, Beach MC. Higher quality communication and relationships are associated with improved patient engagement in HIV care. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Jul 01 2013;63(3):362-366. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23591637>.
27. Dang BN, Westbrook RA, Hartman CM, Giordano TP. Retaining HIV patients in care: the role of initial patient care experiences. *AIDS Behav*. Oct 2016;20(10):2477-2487. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26910339>.
28. Magnus M, Herwehe J, Murtaza-Rossini M, et al. Linking and retaining HIV patients in care: the importance of provider attitudes and behaviors. *AIDS Patient Care STDS*. May 2013;27(5):297-303. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23651107>.
29. Mugavero MJ, Davila JA, Nevin CR, Giordano TP. From access to engagement: measuring retention in outpatient HIV clinical care. *AIDS Patient Care STDS*. Oct 2010;24(10):607-613. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20858055>.
30. Mugavero MJ, Westfall AO, Zinski A, et al. Measuring retention in HIV care: the elusive gold standard. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Dec 15 2012;61(5):574-580. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23011397>.
31. Gardner LI, Giordano TP, Marks G, et al. Enhanced personal contact with HIV patients improves retention in primary care: a randomized trial in 6 US HIV clinics. *Clin Infect Dis*. Sep 01 2014;59(5):725-734. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24837481>.
32. Lucas GM, Chaudhry A, Hsu J, et al. Clinic-based treatment of opioid-dependent HIV-infected patients versus referral to an opioid treatment program: A randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*. Jun 01 2010;152(11):704-711. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20513828>.
33. Robbins GK, Lester W, Johnson KL, et al. Efficacy of a clinical decision-support system in an HIV practice: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*. Dec 04 2012;157(11):757-766. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23208165>.
34. Metsch LR, Feaster DJ, Gooden L, et al. Effect of patient navigation with or without financial incentives on viral suppression among hospitalized patients with HIV infection and substance use: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. Jul 12 2016;316(2):156-170. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27404184>.
35. Giordano TP, Cully J, Amico KR, et al. A randomized trial to test a peer mentor intervention to improve outcomes in persons hospitalized with HIV infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. Sep 01 2016;63(5):678-686. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27217266>.
36. Gardner LI, Marks G, Craw JA, et al. A low-effort, clinic-wide intervention improves attendance for HIV primary care. *Clin Infect Dis*. Oct 2012;55(8):1124-1134. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22828593>.
37. Irvine MK, Chamberlin SA, Robbins RS, et al. Improvements in HIV care engagement and viral load suppression following enrollment in a comprehensive HIV care coordination program. *Clin Infect Dis*. Jan 15 2015;60(2):298-310. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25301208>.
38. Bove JM, Golden MR, Dhanireddy S, Harrington RD, Dombrowski JC. Outcomes of a clinic-based surveillance-informed intervention to relink patients to HIV care. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Nov 01 2015;70(3):262-268. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26068720>.
39. Sena AC, Donovan J, Swygard H, et al. The North Carolina HIV Bridge Counselor Program: outcomes from a statewide

level intervention to link and reengage HIV-infected persons in care in the South. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Sep 01 2017;76(1):e7-e14. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28394820>.

40. Udeagu CC, Webster TR, Bocour A, Michel P, Shepard CW. Lost or just not following up: public health effort to re-engage HIV-infected persons lost to follow-up into *HIV Medical* care. *AIDS*. Sep 10 2013;27(14):2271-2279. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23669157>.
41. Schneider J, Kaplan SH, Greenfield S, Li W, Wilson IB. Better physician-patient relationships are associated with higher reported adherence to antiretroviral therapy in patients with HIV infection. *J Gen Intern Med*. Nov 2004;19(11):1096-1103. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15566438>.
42. Halkitis PN, Shrem MT, Zade DD, Wilton L. The physical, emotional and interpersonal impact of HAART: exploring the realities of HIV seropositive individuals on combination therapy. *J Health Psychol*. May 2005;10(3):345-358. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15857867>.
43. Stirratt MJ, Remien RH, Smith A, et al. The role of HIV serostatus disclosure in antiretroviral medication adherence. *AIDS Behav*. Sep 2006;10(5):483-493. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16721505>.
44. Carr RL, Gramling LF. Stigma: a health barrier for women with HIV/AIDS. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care*. Sep-Oct 2004;15(5):30-39. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15358923>.
45. Parienti JJ, Bangsberg DR, Verdon R, Gardner EM. Better adherence with once-daily antiretroviral regimens: a meta-analysis. *Clin Infect Dis*. Feb 15 2009;48(4):484-488. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19140758>.
46. Raboud J, Li M, Walmsley S, et al. Once daily dosing improves adherence to antiretroviral therapy. *AIDS Behav*. Oct 2011;15(7):1397-1409. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20878227>.
47. Nachega JB, Parienti JJ, Uthman OA, et al. Lower pill burden and once-daily antiretroviral treatment regimens for HIV infection: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Clin Infect Dis*. May 2014;58(9):1297-1307. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24457345>.
48. Clay PG, Nag S, Graham CM, Narayanan S. Meta-analysis of studies comparing single and multi-tablet fixed dose combination HIV treatment regimens. *Medicine*. Oct 2015;94(42):e1677. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26496277>.
49. Cotte L, Ferry T, Pugliese P, et al. Effectiveness and tolerance of single tablet versus once daily multiple tablet regimens as first-line antiretroviral therapy – Results from a large French multicenter cohort study. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(2):e0170661. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28152047>.
50. Simoni JM, Kurth AE, Pearson CR, Pantalone DW, Merrill JO, Frick PA. Self-report measures of antiretroviral therapy adherence: A review with recommendations for HIV research and clinical management. *AIDS Behav*. May 2006;10(3):227-245. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16783535>.
51. Mannheimer SB, Morse E, Matts JP, et al. Sustained benefit from a long-term antiretroviral adherence intervention. Results of a large randomized clinical trial. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Dec 1 2006;43 Suppl 1:S41-47. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17091022>.
52. Feldman BJ, Frederickson RJ, Crane PK, et al. Evaluation of the single-item self-rating adherence scale for use in routine clinical care of people living with HIV. *AIDS Behav*. Jan 2013;17(1):307-318. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23108721>.
53. Lu M, Safren SA, Skolnik PR, et al. Optimal recall period and response task for self-reported *HIV Medication* adherence. *AIDS Behav*. Jan 2008;12(1):86-94. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17577653>.
54. McPherson-Baker S, Malow RM, Penedo F, Jones DL, Schneiderman N, Klimas NG. Enhancing adherence to combination antiretroviral therapy in non-adherent HIV-positive men. *AIDS Care*. Aug 2000;12(4):399-404. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11091772>.
55. Kalichman SC, Cherry J, Cain D. Nurse-delivered antiretroviral treatment adherence intervention for people with low literacy skills and living with HIV/AIDS. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care*. Sep-Oct 2005;16(5):3-15. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16433105>.
56. Remien RH, Stirratt MJ, Dognin J, Day E, El-Bassel N, Warne P. Moving from theory to research to practice. Implementing an effective dyadic intervention to improve antiretroviral adherence for clinic patients. *J Acquir Immune*

Defic Syndr. Dec 1 2006;43 Suppl 1:S69-78. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17133206>.

57. Amanyire G, Semitala FC, Namusobya J, et al. Effects of a multicomponent intervention to streamline initiation of antiretroviral therapy in Africa: a stepped-wedge cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet HIV*. Nov 2016;3(11):e539-e548. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27658873>.
58. Rosen S, Maskew M, Fox MP, et al. Initiating antiretroviral therapy for HIV at a patient's first clinic visit: The RapIT randomized controlled trial. *PLoS Med*. May 2016;13(5):e1002015. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27163694>.
59. Koenig S, Dorvil N, Severe P, et al. Same-day HIV testing and antiretroviral therapy initiation results in higher rates of treatment initiation and retention in care. *AIDS*; 2016; Durban, South Africa.
60. Pilcher CD, Ospina-Norvell C, Dasgupta A, et al. The effect of same-day observed initiation of antiretroviral therapy on HIV viral load and treatment outcomes in a US public health setting. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Jan 01 2017;74(1):44-51. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27434707>.
61. Williams A, Friedland G. Adherence, compliance, and HAART. *AIDS Clin Care*. 1997;9(7):51-54, 58. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11364415>.
62. Vermeire E, Hearnshaw H, Van Royen P, Denekens J. Patient adherence to treatment: three decades of research. A comprehensive review. *J Clin Pharm Ther*. Oct 2001;26(5):331-342. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11679023>.
63. Pop-Eleches C, Thirumurthy H, Habyarimana JP, et al. Mobile phone technologies improve adherence to antiretroviral treatment in a resource-limited setting: a randomized controlled trial of text message reminders. *AIDS*. Mar 27 2011;25(6):825-834. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21252632>.
64. Lester RT, Ritvo P, Mills EJ, et al. Effects of a mobile phone short message service on antiretroviral treatment adherence in Kenya (WelTel Kenya1): a randomised trial. *Lancet*. Nov 27 2010;376(9755):1838-1845. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21071074>.
65. Shet A, De Costa A, Kumarasamy N, et al. Effect of mobile telephone reminders on treatment outcome in HIV: evidence from a randomised controlled trial in India. *BMJ*. Oct 24 2014;349:g5978. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25742320>.
66. Sabin LL, Bachman DeSilva M, Gill CJ, et al. Improving Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy With Triggered Real-time Text Message Reminders: The China Adherence Through Technology Study. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Aug 15 2015;69(5):551-559. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25886927>.
67. Petersen ML, Wang Y, van der Laan MJ, Guzman D, Riley E, Bangsberg DR. Pillbox organizers are associated with improved adherence to HIV antiretroviral therapy and viral suppression: a marginal structural model analysis. *Clin Infect Dis*. Oct 01 2007;45(7):908-915. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17806060>.
68. Parsons JT, Golub SA, Rosof E, Holder C. Motivational interviewing and cognitive-behavioral intervention to improve HIV Medication adherence among hazardous drinkers: a randomized controlled trial. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Dec 01 2007;46(4):443-450. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18077833>.
69. Gwadz M, Cleland CM, Applegate E, et al. Behavioral intervention improves treatment outcomes among HIV-infected individuals who have delayed, declined, or discontinued antiretroviral therapy: a randomized controlled trial of a novel intervention. *AIDS Behav*. Oct 2015;19(10):1801-1817. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25835462>.
70. Bogart LM, Mutchler MG, McDavitt B, et al. A randomized controlled trial of rise, a community-based culturally congruent adherence intervention for black Americans living with HIV. *Ann Behav Med*. Apr 21 2017. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28432578>.
71. Kanters S, Park JJ, Chan K, et al. Interventions to improve adherence to antiretroviral therapy: a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *Lancet HIV*. Jan 2017;4(1):e31-e40. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27863996>.
72. Gross R, Bellamy SL, Chapman J, et al. Managed problem solving for antiretroviral therapy adherence: a randomized trial. *JAMA Intern Med*. Feb 25 2013;173(4):300-306. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23358784>.
73. de Bruin M, Oberje EJM, Viechtbauer W, et al. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a nurse-delivered intervention to

improve adherence to treatment for HIV: a pragmatic, multicentre, open-label, randomised clinical trial. *Lancet Infect Dis*. Jun 2017;17(6):595-604. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28262598>.

74. Altice FL, Maru DS, Bruce RD, Springer SA, Friedland GH. Superiority of directly administered antiretroviral therapy over self-administered therapy among HIV-infected drug users: a prospective, randomized, controlled trial. *Clin Infect Dis*. Sep 15 2007;45(6):770-778. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17712763>.
75. Berg KM, Litwin AH, Li X, Heo M, Arnsten JH. Lack of sustained improvement in adherence or viral load following a directly observed antiretroviral therapy intervention. *Clin Infect Dis*. Nov 2011;53(9):936-943. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21890753>.
76. Gross R, Zheng L, La Rosa A, et al. Partner-based adherence intervention for second-line antiretroviral therapy (ACTG A5234): a multinational randomised trial. *Lancet HIV*. Jan 2015;2(1):e12-19. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26424232>.
77. Galarraga O, Genberg BL, Martin RA, Barton Laws M, Wilson IB. Conditional economic incentives to improve HIV treatment adherence: literature review and theoretical considerations. *AIDS Behav*. Sep 2013;17(7):2283-2292. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23370833>.
78. Bassett IV, Wilson D, Taaffe J, Freedberg KA. Financial incentives to improve progression through the HIV treatment cascade. *Curr Opin HIV AIDS*. Nov 2015;10(6):451-463. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26371461>.
79. Wilson IB, Laws MB, Safren SA, et al. Provider-focused intervention increases adherence-related dialogue but does not improve antiretroviral therapy adherence in persons with HIV. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. Mar 2010;53(3):338-347. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20048680>.
80. Laws MB, Beach MC, Lee Y, et al. Provider-patient adherence dialogue in HIV care: results of a multisite study. *AIDS Behav*. Jan 2013;17(1):148-159. Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22290609>.